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ing probably come into its present habitat through the West Indies and Florida, extending northward through the Eastern States as far as Vermont. This theory of distribution seems to be strengthened by the fact that the species of each section are, in general, allied forms. The direction of the prevailing winds, at the season when the seeds are ripe, would also tend to assist in the distribution along the lines mentioned.

White Huckleberries.—W. G. Farlow. (Garden and Forest, ii. 50, 51).

As a contribution to recent notes on this subject the author mentions finding *Vaccinium Canadense* with flesh-colored fruit at Shelburne, N. H., and also calls attention to the fact that white fruited huckleberries have attracted some attention in Germany, where the loss of color has been shown to be due to the growth of certain species of fungi of the genus *Sclerotinia*.

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular monthly meeting was held Tuesday evening, February 12, 1889, the President in the Chair and 42 persons present.

Dr. Northrop showed specimens of *Symplocarpus foetidus* in flower, and Mr. Ogden reported *Vinca minor* in bloom in Westchester County, on January 13, evidences of the mild winter.

The paper of the evening was by Prof. Schrenk, on the "Floral Structure of *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium*, and other species of Insect Flowers." He introduced his notes by remarks on the increasing importance of the study of Vegetable Histology, which in its practical bearings might be called "Applied Vegetable Anatomy." As the most important diagnostic character of *C. cinerariifolium*, overlooked by former observers, he mentioned and described the peculiar horizontal trichomes on the involucre scales. He spoke of sclerenchyma forming a large portion of the scales, the collenchyma in the stems and the stomata on the ligulate corollas. Some differences between these true "insect flowers" and adulterants were pointed out.

Mr. Sterns, Chairman of the Botanic Garden Committee, reported that the Commissioners of Public Parks had passed a reso-

lution expressing their opinion that land should be set aside in one of the new parks for the purposes of a Botanic Garden if at any time within two years a sufficient sum could be raised as an endowment fund. One million dollars had been considered the minimum sum necessary for this purpose. The Committee had decided to attempt to raise this money by a popular subscription.

Dr. Britton exhibited a new species of *Senecio*, collected by Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Hall in the Yellowstone National Park, which he proposed to describe as *S. Hallii*.

A paper by Prof. L. H. Bailey on "Studies of Types of various Species of the Genus *Carex*," accepted for publication in the MEMOIRS, was read by title.

The adjourned meeting was held on Wednesday evening, February 27, the President in the Chair and 11 persons present.

Mr. Hollick read the announced paper of the evening on "Recent Additions to the Flora of Richmond County." This communication adds 36 to the published lists of Staten Island plants, which now include 1,287 species and varieties.

Mr. E. S. Miller exhibited several species of the smaller Cactaceæ of Texas and Mexico, a large number of which he is now successfully cultivating, together with a number of other greenhouse plants from Floral Park, New York. He also stated that he had been informed on good authority that *Magnolia glauca*, grew not many years ago in the swamps near New Utrecht Long Island, and suggested that members botanizing in that district the coming spring should look closely for it.

Dr. Britton showed specimens of *Pinus inops* sent from May's Landing, New Jersey, by Mr. J. C. Gifford and Dr. Peters, and also specimens from the same locality of what appears to be a two-leaved form of the Pitch Pine, *Pinus rigida*. He stated that Dr. Peters reports that this latter form is abundant in certain localities, and very distinct in general appearance from either *P. inops* or the common *P. rigida*. The cone is, however, quite that of certain forms of *P. rigida*. Further observations are necessary to determine the real status of the trees in question.